Milton Gazette,

ROANOKE ADVERTISER.

"EACH STATE RETAINS EVERY POWER NOT EXPRESSLY DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES, IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED."

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Advertisements, exceeding fourteen lines, will be inserted in the Gazette three times for One Dollar, and Twenty-Five Cents for every subsequent insertion; those exceeding fourteen lines, charged in proportion.

The usual allowance will be made to those who Advertise by the year.

N. B. All those who possess the leisure, &c. are especially invited to favour the Gazette with their communications; all of which shall receive the attention due them.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

MOON'S PHASES.	D.	H.	M.
Last Quarter,	4	3	33E.
New Moon,	12	0	12F.
First Quarter.	19	10	00M.
Full Moon.	26	11	54M.

D. M.	Day of the Week.	Sun. Rise.	Sun Sets.	Moon rises.
19	Friday,	6 36	5 24	11 55
19	Saturady,	6 35	5 25	morn.
2[illegible]	Sunday,	6 34	5 26	0 56
21	Monday,	6 32	5 28	1 57
[illegible]	[illegible]y,	6 31	5 29	2 50
[illegible]	[illegible]esday,	6 20	5 30	3 56
[illegible]	[illegible]day,	6 29	5 31	4 52

INDSOR
r-Making, &c

L SHELTON, lat. of Greers-presents his compliments to the in-ilton and its vicinity, and would in-he has opened a Shop, nearly oppo-f David & William Kyle, in which

INDSOR
E-MAKING
es. He will constantly keep on assortment of all kinds of
s, Settees, &c.
order, to suit customers, and war-of the best materials and workman-o all kinds of repairs; also, all

SE-PAIN
lly invite the attention of such y article in his line of busi-ed to execute his work equal, ny in this section of country, and moderate terms as can be obtain-ts.

ariff of Prices.
EE TRADE.
rey Looking Glasses
&c.
BARROW & Co.
38 Water-st. N. York
the largest and most complete Earthenware, Glass, China, Plate asses, &c. which the New York comprising every style and va-t patterns. They return their to their friends in the Southern pport in the persecution now them, for their refusal to join on in fixing the tariff of prices for Croc-ery, throughout the trade. It is mainly attributa-ble to the influence of our Southern friends that we have been enabled to survive thus far, in this most trying situations exposed to the combined influency and capital of the whole trade, endeavoring to effect our ruin and expulsion from business. We pledge ourselves to our friends to give them every satis-faction in our power as regards the quality of our

FOREIGN.

LATE FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The following Manifesto of the Polish Nation, published in the London papers of January 24th, sets forth the manifold grievances which have driven them to an appeal to arms, in strong and glowing language. The appeal will be heard and felt throughout Europe.

From Galignani's Messenger.

MANIFESTO OF THE POLISH NATION.

When a nation, formerly free and powerful, finds itself compelled by the excess of its ills to have recourse to the last of its rights—to the right of repelling oppression by force—it owes it to itself, and to the rest of the world, to divulge the motives which have induced it to maintain by arms the most holy of causes. The Chambers of the Diet have felt this necessity, and, following the spirit of the revolution of the 29th of November, and acknowledging it to be national, they have resolved to justify themselves in the eyes of Europe.

The infamous machinations, the vile calumnies, the open violence, and the secret treachery which accompanied the three dismemberments of ancient Poland, are but too well known; history has already branded them as a political crime. The deep and awful mourning which this violation spread throughout the country has never been laid aside, but has been religiously preserved even until now, the unspotted standard has never ceased to wave at the head of our valiant army; and, in all his military migrations, the Poles carrying from country to country his household Gods, has cried out for vengeance for the outrages committed against them. Cherishing that noble passion, which, like every other grand idea, has never failed in the end to be realized, he believes that, whenever he fought for the cause of liberty he was fighting for his country. This country at length re-established her existence; and although restrained within narrow limits, Poland received from the Great Warrior of the age her native language, her [illegible] liberties—precious gifts again augury the greatest of hopes. From that moment his cause became ours—our blood became his right; and when his Allies and *Heaven* itself abandoned him, the Poles, preserving their fidelity, participated in the disasters of the hero, and the common fall of the Great Man and an unfortunate nation drew involuntary tears from the Conqueror himself.

This sentiment had produced too strong an impression. The Sovereigns of Europe, in the midst of the combat, had promised with too much solemnity to give durable peace to the world; to admit that the Congress of Vienna, upon their again dividing our country amongst them as spoil, should not in some degree soften the fresh outrages committed against the Poles. A nationality and a reciprocal freedom of commerce was guaranteed to every part of ancient Poland; and that which the great European conflict had found independent, parcelled out on three sides, received the title of kingdom, and was placed under the immediate dominion of the Emperor Alexander, with a separate Charter, and the power of being enlarged.

In execution of those stipulations, he granted a free Constitution to the Kingdom, and gave to the Pole, subject to the domination of Russia, a gleam of hope that they might shortly be united to their brethren. These gifts, however, were not gratuitous, he had previously contracted obligations towards us, and we, on our part, had made sacrifices in return. Before and during the decisive struggle, the brilliant promises made to the Poles who were subject to the sceptre of Alexander, and the suspicions raised with respect to the intentions of Napoleon, prevented more than one Pole from declaring in his favour. The Emperor of Russia was only faithful to his promises in proclaiming himself King of Poland, but as to that nationality—those liberties which were to become the guarantees of the peace of Europe, we were forced to purchase them at the price of our independence, that first condition of the political existence of nations, as if a durable peace could be established upon the enslavement of 16 000,000 of people—as [illegible]als of the world had not taught us after an interval of ages, nations [illegible]n subjection did not always [illegible]er that [illegible]ependence which had been [illegible]ned for them by the Creator from the [illegible]ning of time, by having separated them [illegible]ther nations in language and customs [illegible]f this lesson was forgotten by govern-[illegible]s, that people oppressed ever become [illegible]ural allies of whoever may happen to [illegible]n against their oppressors.

But these conditions, though arbitrarily imposed, were not fulfilled: the Poles were not long before they became convinced that the nationality and the little kingdom, given to Poland by the Emperor of Russia were but a lure to their brethren, subject to other States—but a weapon against those same States—and but a mere chimera to those to whom they had been guarantied. They become convinced that, under the shelter of these sacred names, it was intended to reduce them to a servile degradation, and weigh them down by all the inflictions of a continued despotism, and the loss of the dignity appertaining to man. The measures taken against the army first drew aside the veil that covered this mysterious plan. The most cruel outrages—the most infamous punishments—the most refined persecutions ordered by the Commander-in-Chief, under the pretence of maintaining discipline, but the real object of which was to destroy that feeling of honour, that national dignity, which characterized our troops, were invented and enforced. Faults the most trifling were deemed and treated as most serious offences—the slightest suspicion converted into proofs of breach of discipline—and the Commander-in-Chief, by his arbitrary control over the Courts Martial, rendered in fact the sole arbiter of the life and honour of each individual soldier. The nation beheld with indignation the decrees of these Courts repeatedly quashed, until at length their decisions attained the degree of severity that was required from them. Many members, in consequence, sent in their resignation; many, personally insulted by the Commander-in-Chief, purified by their own blood the outrages that had been committed upon them; and, at the same time, showed that it was not the want of true courage, but the fear of compromising the future fate of their country, that withheld their arms from falling a vengeance upon their oppressors.

On the meeting of the first Diet of the kingdom, a renewal of the solemn promises that the blessings of a Constitution should be extended to our brethren, who were to be re-united to us, revived extinguished hopes, and caused the moderation to reign in the Chambers which was their only end and object. The freedom of the Press, and the publicity of the proceedings of the Diet, were only tolerated in so far as they gave vent to the hymns and praises of, subjugated people in honour of their all powerful conqueror; but when after that Diet was closed, the public journals continued to discuss public affairs, a severe consorship was introduced; and on the meeting of the following Diet, which proposed to itself the same object as the former, the Representatives of the people were persecuted for the opinions they delivered in the Chambers.—The Constitutional States of Europe will be astonished when they learn what has been so carefully concealed from them; when, on the one hand, they behold the wise and moderate use the Poles have made of their liberty, the veneration they have shown for their Sovereign, his religion and on the other the bad faith with which power has been used, not content with despoiling an unhappy people of their rights, but imputing the horror of these violations to the unbridled exercise of their freedom.

"The placing in union upon one head the Crowns of an Autocrat and of a Constitutional King was one of those political monstrosities which are never of long duration. Every man foresaw that the kingdom of Poland must become either the nursery of liberal institutions for Russia, or sink under the iron hand of its despotism. This question was soon resolved. It appears that at one moment the Emperor Alexander conceived he might consolidate his arbitrary power with our liberal laws, and thereby secure for himself a new influence over the affairs of Europe. But he was soon convinced that liberty could never become so debased as to be the blind instrument of despotism; and from that time, instead of her defender, he became her persecutor.—Russia lost all hope of ever seeing the yoke by which she was oppressed taken off by the hand of her Sovereign, and Poland saw herself successively deprived of all her privileges. No time was lost in carrying this design into execution. Public education was corrupted, a system of concealment and mystery was adopted, the people were left without means of instruction a whole Palantinate was deprived of its representation, and the Chambers no longer allowed the faculty of voting the supplies.—New burdens were imposed, new monopolies created to dry up the sources of national wealth; and the treasury, enriched by these measures, became the pasture of salaried sycophants, infamous hireling instigators, and vile and despicable spies. Instead of the economy so repeatedly called for, pensions were augmented in a most scandalous degree, to which were added enormous gratuities, and offices created solely with the view of augmenting the number of the Government satraps.

"Calumny and espionage were carried into the secret circles of private families, and, the freedom of private life infected with their poison, the ancient hospiality of the Poles became a snare for their innocence. Individual liberty, which had been solemnly guaranteed, was violated, and the prisons of the State became crowded; Councils of War were authorized to pronounce judgment in civil cases; and citizens, whose only fault was a wish to save the spirit and character of the nation from corruption, were subjected to infamous punishments. It was in vain that some of the authorities of the kingdom, and the representatives of the people laid before the king a faithful picture of the abuses committed in his name, for not only were the abuses suffered to remain unsuppressed, but the responsibility of the ministers and the administrative authorities was paralysed by the immediate interference of the brother of the emperor, and by the exercise of that discretionary power with which he was invested. This monstrous authority, the source of the greatest abuses, and which might wound the personal dignity of every individual, had become so infatuated, that it even dared to call before it citizens of every rank and condition, merely to load them with insults, and at times to subject them to disgraceful public labours, reserved for the vilest convicts; as if Providence, by permitting them to carry their outrages against the people to the very utmost pitch, had destined their inordinate abuses of authority to be the exciting cause of our insurrection.

After so many affronts, after so manifest a violation of the guarantees sworn—a violation which no legitimate Government in any civilised country would have allowed itself with impunity, and which, *a fortiori*, may justify our insurrection against an authority imposed by force—who will not consider that this authority has broken off all alliance with the nation, that it has oppressed it beneath the yoke of slavery, that it has given the right at every instant to burst its fetters and forge them into arms?

The picture of the disasters of our brethren may be superfluous, but truth forbids us to pass it over. The provinces formerly incorporated with Russia have not been reunited to the kingdom. Our brethren have not been admitted to the enjoyment of the liberal institutions stipulated by the Congress of Vienna; on the contrary, the national recollections awakened in them, first by promises and encouragement, and then by a long expectation, became a crime against the State, and the King of Poland caused to be prosecuted, in the ancient provinces of that state, such Poles, as had dared to call themselves Poles. The youth of the schools were particularly the objects of persecution; your children were torn from their mothers' breasts; the issue of the first families were transported to Siberia, or were forced to enter into the ranks of a corrupt soldiery. In official documents and judicial examinations, the Polish language was suppressed; the Polish tribunals and civil law were annihilated by Ukases; abuses of Administration reduced the landed proprietors to misery, and since the succession of Nicholas to the throne, this state of things had constantly been growing worse. Religious intolerance itself employed every means to consolidate the united Greek ritual upon the ruins of the Catholic ritual.

In the kingdom, although none of the liberties guaranteed by the Constitution were observed, these liberties, suppressed *de facto*, nevertheless continued to exist *de jure*. It was precisely this existence *de jure* that it was necessary to undermine. We then saw that additional article to the Constitution appear, which setting forth a specious solicitude for the maintenance of the Charter, destroyed one of its principal provisions by depriving the Chambers of the publicity of their proceedings and the support of public opinion, and which above all, was to consecrate the principle that it was allowed to cut up at will the fundamental compact, and thereby entirely abolish the Charter, as one of its articles had been abolished. It was under these auspices that the Diet of 1825 was convoked, from which it was sought, by all manner of means, to discard the most intrepid defenders of our liberties; a Nuncio, who has just taken part in the deliberations, was carried off by main force, surrounded by gendarmes, and held captive for five years, till the moment when the revolution broke out. Deprived of its force, shut up; threatened with the loss of the Charter, and misled by fresh promises of the ancient provinces being re-united to the kingdom, the Diet of 1825 followed the example of that of 1818; but these promises remained without effect, and the petitions which prayed for the restoration of our liberties were rejected.

The general indignation of the well disposed inhabitants, and the exasperation of the whole nation, had long been bringing on the storm, the approach of which began to appear when the death of Alexander, the accession of Nicholas to the throne, and the oath he took to maintain the Constitution, seemed to promise the cessation of abuses and the return of our liberties. This hope soon vanished, for not only did things continue as they were, but the revolution at St. Petersburg even served as a pretext to imprison and bring to trial the most distinguished individuals of the Senate, the Chamber of Nuncios, the army, and the citizens. In a short time the prisons of the capital were filled. Every day fresh buildings were appropriated to receive thousands of victims sent to Warsaw from every part of Old Poland, and even from parts subject to foreign Governments. Upon the native soil of liberty were introduced tortures which cause humanity to shudder. Death and suicide constantly diminished the number of the unfortunate victims, who were sometimes left forgotten in small and damp dungeons. In contempt of every law, a special committee of Inquiry was instituted; composed of Russians and Poles, most of them of military men, who by protracted tortures, by promises of pardon and insiduous questions, only sought to extort from the accused the confession of an imaginary crime. It only after an imprisonment of one year and a half that the High National Court was established, for as in spite of every law, imprisonments had been criminally prolonged to a degree that several victims had died in prison, [illegible] absolutely necessary to render this measure legal. The conscience of the Senate disappointed this expectation, and the accused, who had been groaning in prison for two years, were acquitted of any crime against the State. This decision, from that period, removed all distinction between the accused and their judges. The former, notwithstanding the sentence proclaimed their innocence, instead of being set at liberty, were [illegible]yed to St. Petersburg, where they were imprisoned in forts, and up to this moment several have not been restored to their families.—The latter were detained for nearly a year at Warsaw, for having shown themselves independent Judges. The publication and execution of the sentence was stopped. It was submitted to the examination of the administrative authorities, and when, at length out of some regard for Europe, it was found necessary to publish it, a Minister carried his audacity so far as to degrade the national Majesty, by reprimanding, in the name of the Sovereign, the highest magistracy of the State, in the exercise of their most exalted functions.

It was after such acts that the Emperor Nicholas resolved to be crowned King of Poland. The representatives of the nation being summoned, were silent witnesses of this ceremony, and the new oaths were soon violated again, for no abuse was suppressed, not even the discretionary power. Even on the day of the Coronation, the Senate was filled with new members, who did not possess the qualifications required by the Constitution, the only guarantee of the independence of their votes. An illegal loan and the alienation of national domains, were intended to render moveable and disposable the immense landed property of the State. But Providence directed that the large sums proceeding from the partial execution of this plan, should not be squandered away, but be used in arming the nation.

"In short, the last consolation, which, under the reign of Alexander, enabled the Poles to support their misfortunes—namely the hope of seeing themselves re-united to their brethren, was taken from them by the emperor Nicholas. From that moment all ties were broken. The sacred fire which had long been prohibited from being kindled upon the altars of the country, was secretly burning in the hearts of all well-disposed men. One thought only was common to them—namely, that they should no longer endure such slavery. But the government itself hastened the moment of explosion. In consequence of reports, daily corroborated, of a war against the liberty of nations, orders were given to put upon the war establishment the Polish army destined to march; and in its place, the Rusian armies were to occupy the country. Considerable sums proceeding from the loan and the sale of the national domains, deposited at the bank, were to cover the expenses of this deadly war against liberty. Arrests again took place; every moment was precious.

Our army—our treasure—our resources—our national honour—averse to rivet chains upon the necks of other nations, and to fight against liberty and our former companions

Milton Gazette and Roanoke Advertiser.

in arms were at stake. Every one shared his feeling: but the heart of the nation—the focus of enthusiasm, the youth of the army and of the colleges, as well as a great part of the garrison of Warsaw, and of the citizens impressed with this sentiment, resolved to give the signal for the insurrection. An electric spark in a moment inflamed the army, the capital, and the whole country. The night of November 29 was illuminated by the fire of liberty. In one day the capital was delivered; in a few days all the divissions of the army were united by the same sentiment, the fortresses occupied, the natives armed, the brother of the emperor, with the Russian troops relying upon the generosity of the Poles, and owing his safety to this step alone. Such were the acts of this heroic, noble revolution—which is as pure as the enthusiasm of the youth whose offspring it is.

The Polish nation have risen from their abasement and degradation, with the firm resolution no longer to bend beneath the iron yoke, which has just been broken, and not to lay down the arms of their ancestors until they have regained their independence and power, the only guarantee of their liberties; until after having secured the enjoyment of these liberties, which they claim upon a two-fold right—namely, as the honourable heritage of their forefathers, and as the urgent want of the age, and finally until after being re-united to their brethren subject to the yoke of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, and having delivered them, they shall have made them sharers of their liberties and independence.—We have not been influenced by any national hatred against the Russians, with whom we have a common origin; on the contrary, at the first moment we felt pleasure, upon the loss of our independence, in thinking that, although our reunion under the same sceptre was injurious to our interests, yet it might cause a population of forty millions to partake of the enjoyment of constitutional liberties, which, in the whole civilized world, had become equally necessary both to nations and sovereigns.

Convinced that our liberty and independence, far from having been hostile to the neighbouring States, have, on the contrary, served, at all times, as an equilibrium and shield to Europe, and may now become more useful than ever, we appear in the presence of Sovereigns and nations, with the assurance that the voice of policy and humanity will be equally heard in our favour.

If even in this struggle, the dangers of which we do not conceal from ourselves, we were to fight alone for the interest of all, full of confidence in the sanctity of our cause, in our own valour, and in the assistance of the ALMIGHTY, we will fight till our last gasp for liberty, and if Providence have destined this land to perpetual slavery; if in this struggle, the freedom of Poland is to fall beneath the ruins of its towns and the bodies of its defenders, our enemy shall only reign over deserts—every good Pole, when dying, will carry with him the consolation, that if Heaven has not permitted him to save his own liberty and his own country, he has at least by his deadly combat, placed the liberties of threatened Europe under shelter for a moment."

DOMESTIC,

FROM THE STAR.

No. IV.

$4,025,335 04

Clear Bank profits made and divided.

I will now proceed to show, Messrs. Editors, what per cent these banks have made on their specie capital paid in; and the specie paid in was all the real capital that they had, and on that amount has been made the whole above amount of 4,025,335 dollars 4 cents of clear profit made and divided, and all their capital stock and lost notes yet to be divided; which it is impossible to make any certain calculation for. But it may reasonably be put down at several millions more; which I think I shall be able satisfactorily to show before I dismiss this bank subject; for I have yet a huge mass of public records to examine; and some of the facts they contain will greatly astonish the tax payers of this State; and I strongly suspect they will, after seeing them, begin to think of making a different disposition of the surplus products of their labor. For whatever may be the sophisticated reasoning of ingenius and greatly interested men, yet the fact is a plain one, that the labouring class of our population actually pays all the taxes of every description. Their labour supports all, either directly or indirecly; it furnishes directly the taxes that supports the government, and indirecty it constitutes the merchants' profits the profits and support of all our professional men, and all the profits made by banks, &c. &c.

The banks have realized the above sum of 5,025,335 dollars 4 cents of clear profits in about 17 years. Some small sums were made before the year 1813. The State Bank paid her first dividend in December, 1812. The State received no part of this dividend. The Cape Fear and Newbern Banks and paid some small dividends before that time, their large dividends commenced about 1815. I have put down 7 years as the time to found my calculations on to show the per cent. made on the specie capital I have divided the whole amount of profits made, of 4,025,335 dollars 4 cents by 7, which shows the average of profit each year made by these banks, which gives the sum of 236,784 dollars of clear profit made in each year. This profit has been all made on about 1,087,800 dollars of specie paid into all these banks; which shows that they have annually made twenty one per cent on their specie vested in these institutions, and they still have a flattering propect for a large profit by lost notes, and of getting back the whole amount of their capital stock, only one half of which was paid in specie; and should they receive the whole amount of their capital stock on winding up, they will then, in addition to all the other profits, have made half their capital stock in profits also; for they only paid half of it in specie; and if they receive one hundred dollars for each share for which they paid only fifty dollars in specie, they will make fifty dollars clear on each share of stock; and again, the lost notes will all be a clear gain to them, and that gain to them will be a large one.

I have averaged the per cent, on their specie paid in originally, and supposing them to have had that sum in the banks continually ever since. But what are the facts of the case? I have now a report before me, (which may be found in the Public Libarry,) No. 11, made by the late Bartlett Yancey, who was appointed by the Legislature in 1827 to attend the meetings of the stockholders held on the first Monday in December 1827; the report is dated 16, 1827, and made to the Legislature. It contains a statement of the situation of all three of the banks at that time. The specie reported in all three of them was 426,650 dollars. The amount of profits made in the same year, as appears from the statements in report No. 10 made by a select committee of the Senate at the late session of the Assembly; (and may also be found in the Public Library,) was 202,681 dollars 37 cents, which shows the banks made that year 77½ per cent. of clear profits on their specie, after paying all expenses of every description; and in 1829, by the bank exhibits, it appears that the specie in all the banks was 120,128 dollars, and the amount of clear profits made that year, as shown by the report made to the Senate at the last Legislature, No. 13, was 99,437 dollars; showing a clear profit made on their specie that year of 82 per cent. This is what might be called thumping profits, Messrs. Editors, these hard times. Who among your readers that had not a corner in the banks, made, 82 per cent on his capital in 1829. I can safely answer not I, for one. But they have made it, and the stockholders have regularly made annually to the specie in the banks something like this per cent. and some years perhaps much more. Let them or their friends deny it if they dare; and for every year these returns can be found among the public records, that will show what specie they had, I will have the calculation made, and prove it to the people, who have been so liberally fattening a few, who really feel, perhaps, equally as much tender sympathy for them as any despot does in Europe for his labouring subjects. For in 1829 I well recollect that the stockholders and their friends did groan most piteously on account of the small dividends they received that year from their bank stock. If they complain so much of a profit of 82 per cent on their specie in bank, what sort of complaining may we calculate on hearing from them, should they ever be brought down to the profits of farmers or mechanics, which is perhaps not at this time more than 1½ or 2 per cent, of clear profits! I will take one other view of the difference between the profits of the banks and the farmers, by showing what the farmers are paying the banks annually by way of interest, and what the banks are paying by way of interest on the specie in their vaults.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

COFFEE.

We know this is a hum-drum subject, and directions for making it, are found in Almanacs, Journals, and Newspapers, from the time of *Wouter Von Twiller*, to the present day, and yet a cup of good coffee is rarely to be met with in the country. Now we had rather rummage all the almanacs from Beers down to Giddings, than drink one cup of the syllabub stuff frequently given us at public houses in the country. The French are allowed to drink excelent coffee, and the following we know to be the method practised by many of them for making it. Their kitchens are provided with a coffee pot, or pitcher, into which the coffee is leached: a leach or vessel fitted to the top of it, so as to set into it an inch or two; the bottom of the leach is perforated full of small holes: a canvass bag, made to fit the inside of the leach, having a hoop sewed in the top, to prevent it falling within the vessel: a pipkin or sauce pan, of sufficient size to heat water. Having selected and roasted coffee, according to taste, they proceed to grind it moderately fine, and at evening wet with cold water as much as they wish to use in the morning; this is put into the canvass bag, within the leach, and boiling water poured upon the coffee until sufficient quantity is passed through for use; during this operation, the vessels are placed in a situation to be kept hot, but not boil, as that would injure the flavor of the coffee. After the first making, the coffee is taken from the bag, and kept for the next making, when it is put into the sauce-pan, and to it one half of the quantity of water to be used, this is boiled, and the water decanted upon the new coffee in the leach, when the other half of the water is put upon the dregs and again boiled and decanted as before; to which, the old dregs are thrown away having been deprived of all their strength. By this process, the fine flavor of the new coffee is not dissipated by boiling, and by the after boiling all the extracts is obtained. This is not only an economical method, but we will assure those who feel disposed to try it, the pleasure of drinking coffee in great perfection.

MILTON:

Wednesday.....March 16, 1831.

☞ Our apology to our patrons, for the diminished size of this week's paper, is when we came into office, there was only a small quantity on hand, and we sent to Salem for a new supply, which brought us this, so late as to render it impossible to procure more in time. We hope to receive the proper size for next week.

TREATING.

In our last week's paper, we opened this subject, by publishing the law intended for the suppression of treating, which has remained a dead letter on our statute book for thirty years. We hope this state of things will no longer be permitted, that the good sense of the people will revive it and enforce rigidly its provisions. Towards the promotion of so desirable an object, we will present a few of the most objectional features of the practice and its corrupting influence over the morals of the community. In the early history of our country, when our manners were uncorrupted and our habits very simple, this pernicious custom was unknown. The people had too much integrity to be entrapped by such subterfuges and too much independence to be influenced by such degrading appeals to their senses. As we advanced in the career of human depravity, we lost the plain habits and pure morals which distinguished the first settlers and received in their stead the vices of civilization. In still later times, a new description of politic ians arose, calling themselves the people's men, who did nothing, but for the people, had no principle or opinion but theirs; whose business was to feed their morbid appetite with the grossest flattery. As a return for such a sacrifice of independence and abandonment of principle, they thought themselves entitled by prescriptive right, to all the offices conferred by the people. This class of men has rapidly increased, they found it much more easy and convenient to be fed out of the public cribb than their own, they soon became more numerous than the offices, & as an additional inducement for preferen ce, they undertake to pander to their palates by large potations of ardent spirits. So that those who made the loudest professions of zeal and attachment, and purchased for their use the largest quantity of blue ruin, stood the most probable chance of being elected. What a lamentable picture of the morals and intelligence of the community is here presented! That people, instead of enquiring whether the talents and acquirements of the candidate render him worthy of the office, condescend to loose their independence in the desire to gratify their vitiated appetite. We can scarcely reconcile ourselves with the idea, that this is nothing but a transcript of what our happy country presents to the world at every election. If our eyes had not so repeatedly witnessed its truth, we would have believed it impossible, that a country so far advanced in the principles of religious and political freedom, should be a slave to such a degrading prostitution of all the nobler faculties and principles of our nature.

How revolting ought it to be to every honorable man, for an old acquaintance to attempt to influence his opinion by means of a base appeal to his palate; yet, how often is the painful scene exemplified? Men who on other occasions, pass by you unnoticed; as soon as he becomes a candidate, his whole deportment is altered, he meets you with a formal bow and smiling countenance, most hypocritically enquires into the health of your family, and concludes by asking the pleasure of taking a drink a grog with you. The mind is disgusted with such open violations of the sober decencies of life. All that naivite of character and openness of heart disappears, and its place occupied by common place politeness and hollow heartedness. If these were the worst consequences attendant upon this odious practice, much as we might regret them, still [illegible] be worthy of especial interference. [illegible] fortunately for the happiness of the [illegible] these are mere drops in the bucket. As an exemplification of its most injurious effects, we would point you to the scenes presented by our court green, and public meetings late in the evening. When, wherever the eye is turned, it encounters spectacles capable of harrowing up every feeling mind. We see there, men, who were once useful members of society, kind fathers and affectionate husbands, now by means of ardent spirits have been turned into demons, outcasts of society. Go and enquire of them their history, ask them where they first acquired a relish for that which has proved their destruction, and they will tell you, it was on election grounds. Look over the country at the numerous widows and orphans, thrown upon a selfish & unfeeling world for support, and you will find that they owed all their bereavements to this infernal practice. Inquire into the history of prostituted genius and the blighting of early hopes, and you have the same melancholy reply. Many are the instances in the circle of our observation, of young men starting out in life full of animation and hope, possessing talents of high order, being led by a desire of distinction, to become candidates, are compelled, in order to ensure their election, to partake of the fatal draught and become its slave ever after, resisting all the kind admonitions of friends, and the conclusion of their own judgment in their cooler moments, which points out to them, the too certain consequences in its persistance of degraded character, ruined constitution, poverty and a death-blow to all the fond hopes of relatives. Where is the advantage in this miserable practice to compensate society for such ruinous effects? We have enquired and reflected, but in vain. We see none. And are we to continue a custom attended with so immense a sacrifice of happiness, honor and health, and we receive not an iota of advantage. We challenge the strongest advocate of its cause to produce a single benefit to counterpoise such complicated instances of depravity and ruin. Are we so infatuated to the adherence of old customs, that we are willing to sacrifice every thing. Let us pause and reflect, we would beg the closest attention of every member of the community, to this vitally interesting subject. It involves all that is near and dear to us, for upon our characters we must stand or fall. We would entreat them to use their influence in arresting this demon of destruction, who is prowling over our country prostrating the happiness of families, filling our land with widows and orphans.—There are many other strong objections which might be presented, but we have already more than taken up the space which we intended for this subject, but we will resume it hereafter; in the meantime, we would exhort our readers, to take this subject into serious consideration, and review in their minds its bitter fruits and be prepared to act on it at the ensuing election, by their disapprobation of all who undertake to gull and insult their understanding by this open and degrading bribery, for we can give it no other name.

In addition to the remarks we hazarded last week in relation to the banks, we think it proper to make a few others. Its vital importance to the citizens of our State, must be our apology for pressing upon them, the deep consideration of this subject. They should form their own opinions upon it which should be the result of their own reflections. We would respectfully suggest the propriety and importauce of selecting men of standing and talents at the ensuing election, where they can be obtained, agreeing in their opinion with the majority of the electors. In our last, we stated some reasons why the old banks should not be re-chartered—we enumerated the oppressions and abuses of which they had been guilty. These oppressions and abuses we may be told were the result of their charter—and that in re-chartering them, they could be so amended in future to prevent their recurrence. Admitting the fact, which we do, merely for the sake of argument, we cannot consent to trust to their amendment as a remedy. They had as well tell us, that if we employ an agent who abuses the power delegated to him, we should employ him again, because we can bind him up in such a manner by articles of agreement, as to compel him to keep within the bounds of his instructions—and this too, when he is not a responsible person. The legislature gave them privileges which they not only abused, but exercised others, which were prohibited. They taking advantage of a state of things produced by their own violation of law, even descended to speculate at once mean and dishonorable. They say, re-charter us and so bind us up as to void hereafter all danger of such misdeeds—trust us again, and we will prove worthy of your confidence. Whenever they have abused privileges granted them, exercised others forbidden, at once giving [illegible] injurious to their fellow-citizens

should pause and ponder well the consequences before we again extend to them the same privileges. What security have we that they will not act over again the same abuses and the same oppressions? It is to [illegible] talk of paper security, when we [illegible] with men, whom we know have broken it. When it was their interest to violate their charters and must they patronage and wealth to evade the penalties. If we could so frame a charter as to suit their interest, to keep it, then only, we might be assured; they would do so, if not the

The banks were the immediate remote cause of the pecuniary distress, which twelve years ago nearly bankrupted our country, from which we have not recovered. Independent of the imprudent facilities which they afford of borrowing money, the great depreciation of their paper which was caused by their own mismanagement and encouraged by their own agents, occasioned great losses to individuals. These losses have compelled many of our most valuable citizens to sell their patrimony, to leave the home of their fathers and the friends of their youth, and seek a new home and new friends in a strange land—this too in their old age. The spirit of emigration which has prevailed so extensively, filling the western country with thousands of the hardiest and most enterprising sons of our land, mainly owe its origin to this cause. Often is it the case, that they are not anxious to move, but their bank debts compell them to sell and leave their native State. Thus are they driven away, to enrich other States with the products of their industry and impoverish our own.

A very large portion of the stock of the banks are held by a very few individuals who can in a great degree control their operations. We have been told on good authority, that it is in the power of individuals in one of them to carry any law they wish to adopt, & very recently exercised that influence, very much to their profit. To aristocracies of every kind we are opposed, in toto. The institutions of our State principally depends on, should be under the control of the people, persons, we think not only dangerous, but dangerous. The only remedy would be a more equal distribution of wealth, but this can hardly be expected. The most profitable business ever was made on this continent, these aggravated circumstances are sufficient to entail upon our State such an aristocracy as this? We would exhort our readers, to take this subject into serious consideration, and review in their minds its bitter fruits and be prepared to act on it at the ensuing election, by their disapprobation of all who undertake to gull and insult their understanding by this open and degrading bribery, for we can give it no other name.

We sat down for the purpose of making some remarks upon the state of affairs brought by the last advices, but we find our ideas so well expressed in the Globe, or of the Virginian, that we have concluded to extract it. We are still in doubt whether there will be war—the expectations are as sanguine as ever. The interesting debate in the Chamber of Deputies shows that Lafayette and his friends are decidedly opposed to the annexation of Belgium to France, and heartily assisting the Poles; while the Ministry and King and his Ministry fear to encounter the heavy responsibility of such a step—which would kindle a war, the extent, duration and consequences of which no human sagacity can foresee, though [illegible] friends of freedom